THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.

Vol. XXX No. 9,052.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARINET CRISIS AND ITS CAUSE—M. DARU'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE—THE THREATENED DISORDERS—ANOTHER STRIKE—IMPERIAL RE-VIEW OF TROOPS.

PARIS, Monday, April 11, 1870. It is probable that Count Daru will resign the foreign office. While it is true that changes are imminent in the Ministry, and rumor has associated the names of several gentlemen with positions in the new Cabinet, up to this hour but one withdrawal has actually occurred—that of M. Buffet. Should Count Daru withdraw, other Ministers will follow him. The report gains credence that the Emperor is acting under the influence of M. Rouher.

Unusual precautions were taken by the police yes terday to guard against the threatened disorders, but the city was as quiet as usual. The workingmen of the immense manufactory of M. Cail in this city have struck work.

The Emperor held a review of troops at the Place dn Carrousel to-day.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS-THE RESIGNATION OF M. BUFFET DISCUSSED - MORE EXCITE-MENT-SPEECHES OF MM. FAVRE, SEGRIS, AND

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Jules Favre expressed regret at the resignation of M. Buffet, who, said, had shown a disposition to stand up for the preregatives of the Chamber, and who was a deder of order and liberty. M. Segris, replying to M. Favre, described him as a defender of the Republie, but an adversary of liberty. This produced much excitement and called forth exclamations from all

M. Ollivier addressed the Chamber, and while rewith cries of "You made promises!" In the course of his speech he expressed the opinion that one day would be sufficient for taking the vote of the nation

M. DE FONVIELLE DEFEATED AT LYONS.

Lyons, Monday, April 11, 1870. M. Mangini has been elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif from Lyons over Ulric de Fonvielle. The friends of the latter made extraordinary efforts to secure his election, but the vote stood 15,348 for Mangini, and 7,827 for Fonvielle. M. Mangini was the candidate of the Left Center.

LONDON, Menday, April 11, 1870. A dispatch from Paris states that the Ministerial crisis is due to the objections of a portion of the Cabinet to the continuance of the plebiscite power in the hands of the Executive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMITTED-ITS PASSAGE - AFTER DEBATE.

LONDON, Monday, April 11, 1870. The House of Commons had a special sitting today, when Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. Mr. Lowe makes a most satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of the Government. His budget shows that the total amount of revenue received from all sources during the last fiscal year ending March 31, 1870, was £75,324,000, and exceeded the estimate made early in the year by £1,819,000. Of the total receipts, the Customs produced £21,529,000, against £21,650,000 estimated. Excise, £21,763,000, against £20,900,000, estimated; stamps, £9,348,000, against £8,850,000, estimated; taxes, £4,500,000, the amount estimated; and income tax, £10,044,000, against £9,500,000, estimated. The new method of collecting taxes yielded £1,134,000 more than was anticipated.

The total amount of the expenditures for the last fiscal year was £67,564,000, against an estimate of £08,408,000. The estimate for the payment of interest on the debt fell £350,000 short of the amount required. The expenses of the army and navy underran the estimates. The surplus realized last year was £7,870,000, of which £4,300,000 have been expended in the payment of the debt resulting from the Abyssinian expedition.

The expenditures for the current fiscal year, ending March 31, 1871, are estimated by Mr. Lowe at £67,-113,000, which he says falls £11,730,000 below the total amount of the grants for the past year.

Mr. Lowe said the budget proposed to abolish duty on f this change is expected to result in doubling the revenue from this source, which amounted last year to £150,000. It is also proposed that savings bank stock should be turned into terminable annuities. The malt tax is untouched, and beer is left tax free. Farmers are to be allowed to steep their own barley. A decline in the revenue from sugar is noticed

also in the revenues on foreign liquors and wines. The increase of revenue on tobacco is £121,000, and on tea £55,000. Mr. Lowe remarked that a free breakfast was still impossible in view of the size of the debt. He was prepared to remit the tax on soap and paper-makers, to equalize the duties on English and foreign bills, to abolish newspaper stamps, and to reduce newspaper postage to a half penny for six ounces. He suggests that the income tax be reduced to fourpence, and sugar relieved of half the duty now imposed on it. These, with some minor remissions in favor of the agricultural interest mainly, will make a reduction in the surplus of £3,960,000.

Mr. Lowe closed his explanation of the budget with a motion that the duty on sugar be reduced one-half. Messrs. Baring and Crawford and others spoke briefly on the budget, taking different views. Mr. White complained of the retention of any duty on

Mr. G. W. Hunt, former Chancellor of the Excheqner congratulated Mr. Lowe on the fact that he had followed him in a happy time and under auspicious circumstances, when the Abyssinian war was ended, and the expenditures for military and naval improve-

ments were greatly reduced. Mr. Smith, member for Stockport, eulogized the efforts of America to reduce her debt, and urged the

General debate followed, in which Messrs. Read

and Fowler, Lord Bury, and Mr. Booth were the principal speakers. Mr. Lowe replied briefly, and the Budget was passed. After a brief discussion upon the purity of elections, the House adjourned. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS-PREDICTED DEFEAT OF THE LAND BILL.

The Pall Mall Gazette censures Mr. Gladstone's shuffling policy on Irish matters, and predicts the defeat of the Irish Land bill, on account of the obscurity, complication, and ambiguity of its pro-The same paper urges the instant dispatch of a frigate to the fisheries, to watch the American war steamer there.

URGING THE BALLOT.

The Scotsman says Mr. Gladstone has received a letter, signed by 200 members of the House of Commons, urging the adoption of the ballot.

A COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

EDINBURGH, Monday, April 11, 1876. The wood-work in both shafts of the Bathsgate Colliery took fire to-day while the miners were at work. Seven men were suffocated, and 49 have been

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLER, PHILLIPS. CORE, Monday, April 11, 1870. The Court is about to discharge Phillips, who was recently arrested here as an alleged embezzler of Federal bonds, because the American depositions

are not forthcoming. ROME.

INFALLIBILITY TO BE ANNOUNCED BY ACCLAMA-TION.

LONDON, Monday, April 11, 1879. The Memorial Diplomatique is assured that it is the intention of the Œeumenical Council to adopt the dogma of Papal Infallibility by acclamation on Easter Monday, and that the representatives of the | that carts are sent around every morning to pick up

foreign Powers in Rome have resolved not to be present at the public session on that day.

SPAIN.

TRIAL OF MONTPENSIER. MADRID, Monday, April 11, 1870. It is announced that the trial of the Duke of Montpensier for killing Prince Henry will begin to-

A large number of arrests have been made in Barcelona since the revolt, and a council of war is now

> THE WAR IN PARAGUAY. A SURPRISE AND A VICTORY BY LOPEZ.

Lisbon, Monday, April 11, 1870. Later advices from Paraguay state that President Lopez had suddenly turned upon and surprised his pursuers, winning quite a victory. It was thought at Rio Janeiro that this advantage would result in an indefinite prolongation of the war.

BRAZILIAN MISREPRESENTATIONS-MORE LIES-THE SITUATION OF LOPEZ.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] ASUNCION, Feb. 6.-Among the few Canadians, English, and North Americans to be found in our motley society at Asuncion, the arrival of news from beyond the seas is very often to us matter of deep interest. We have had this increased more than usual through the kindness of a friend in Buenos Ayres, who sent to me last week a few late numbers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, upon part of the contents whereof-relating to our Paraguayan difficulty-I

claim the privilege to make a few comments. The pamphlet "in explanation of the Paraguayan difficulty, prepared by a distinguished member of the Diplomatic Corps as a defense of the course of the Governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republie," and of which your correspondent at Washingviewing the events of the past week was interrupted | ton gives an analysis, must be a very poor attempt at special pleading-to speak in the mildest terms-to any one acquainted with South America. If it would not be approaching impiety to suppose such a thing as a joke among the members of an Embassy, I should imagine this distinguished diplomat to be "poking his fun" at the American people in stating that Paraguay is no republic, but that "Brazil is a constitutional monarchy with a free government—that this war has been and still is between monopoly out freedom?" the is to say you are expected to be. constitutional monarchy with a free government—
that this war has been and still is between monopoly
and freedom; that is to say, you are expected to believe that the slaveholding constitutional monarchy of Brazil went to war with Paraguay
on the holy and chivalric impulse of crushing
monopoly and introducing freedom! This is what
the pamphlet means, if it means anything; and it is
equally intelligible to me as the fact that the very
first law passed by the Provisional Government in
Asuncion, after it had been elected by the Brazilian
envoy, Señor Paranhos, was a law for the abolition
of Slavery. Fancy coming from a slaveholding
country to abolish Slavery where such a thing never
existed. Or, even if it did exist, let me put before
you an allegory of common sense. Mr. Brown, at
one corner of Twenty-fifth-st, in the middle of the
night finds his house in a blaze; but
looking down to another corner he sees
Mr. Smith's house on fire, whereupon all
the Brown household are called from their beds
and ordered to put out the fire at Smith's, while their
own house is hastening to destruction—just as Brazil,
in the plenitude of its large-heartedness, is doing to
Paraguay.
On the subject of the Triple Alliance treaty, I can

and ordered to pat out the fire at Smith's, while their own house is hastering to destruction—just as Brazil, in the plenitude of its large-heartedness, is doing to Paraguay.

On the subject of the Triple Alliance treaty, I can give the diplomat some information, which may be useful to him in another pamphlet. For it has lately transpired here that the original Triple Alliance had been entered into between Gen. Flores Orientally who had previously had an understanding with Brazil, and Gen. Mitre (Argentine), at the time of the battle of Panon, in September, 1851. One of the conditions of this alliance is now coming to be known as a promise from Mitre to assist Flores with his revolution in the Banda Oriental on condition that Flores would help Mitre in concluding the campaint then waging between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. This compact was mande seen after the battle of Panon, and its first realized fact was that Flores, with Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. This compact was mande seen after the battle of Panon, and its first realized fact was that Flores, with Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. This compact was mande seen after the battle of Panon, and its first realized fact was that Flores, with Buenos Ayres and the Bandos Ayres to Cranacas, March 23.—Fighting has been mable to defeat the Revolutionists and band and with 4,990 of a second to the soliders of Urquiza under Gen. Virusora at Cunada de Gomez in Santa Fe. By Mitre and the Bachos Ayres to Cranacas, March 24.—On the acquiring the present the revolutionists, killing and wounding the soldiers of Urquiza under Gen. Virusora at Cunada de Gomez in Santa Fe. By Mitre and the Bachos Ayres to Cranacas, March 23.—Fighting has been mable to defeat the Revolutionists and the advance against this city. The Condition of the revolutionists, killing and wounding the revolutionists, killing and wounding the revolutionists, killing and wounding the property of the collegation.

San DoMingo.

Nati-Annexation. Among them is se millions of patacones, which Schor Bedoya, one of the Provisional Government at Assucion, has gone down to Buenos Ayres to try and exploit:

"Every one who comes down from Assucion brings the sad tale of suffering and woe, even in the very capital of the country."

the country."

"The stories of deserters from Lopez's camp, recounting miseries which grieve the heart, sink into insignificance then compared with the inhuman sorrow of the stories, lenicens of Association; and yet that city boosts of an articleal army trade which crowds the port with shipping essarily for the time give great employment.

"There is no language to describe the miser; of Para-runy. The gaunt forms of the owners of the soil stalk through the streets of Asuncion, living proofs of a meu-licancy of which the world in its eventful history can

From the same paper, and among the paragraphs in the Editor's Table, we have a confirmation of the further effects of this war between "monopoly and freedom."

The account of their sufferings in the mountains "The account of their sufferings in the mountains given by the unfortunate families daily flocking into Asuncion from the interior are most herrible, and in many cases it would appear almost incredible how nature could support such trials. They were often reduced to such straits as to be obliged to eat the soles of their boots softened in water. Some of the finest houses in Asuncion were offered for a piece of donkey flesh, and refused. Dog's flesh was considered by those poor people as a Godsend whenever it could by had, and those who had money paid extravagantly for small pieces of the mauseous stuff. The Indians treated these unfortunate people with kindness, guiding them on their way through the defiles of the mountains and assisting them to escape. All the horrors caused by the war since its commencement seem to be exceeded by the present sufferings of the Paraguayan people."

That story tellers ought to be consistent when they relate a manufactured incident, may be laid down as a rule. The mother of Lopez has been imprisoned, tortered, and shot so often by her son—and has so frequently put an end to her own life by hanging herself, one would scarcely believe what a writer in herself, one would scarcely believe what a writer in one of the Argentine newspapers, under date of Jan. 11, tells us at the time of writing: "Lopez had just ordered his brother Benigno to be shot. At this moment he has his mother and his sisters, Innocencia and Rafael, under torture, and while the letter was being written, they had all expired in the middle of the most horrible torments." This was on the 11th—please observe; but in another paper, of three days later date, or on the 14th, we are expected to believe: "His force is now reduced to 1,500 men. Bomero was shot with some other officers, and the mother and brother of Lopez are close prisoners." Just imagine the mother of Lopez being a "close prisoner" in three days after she "had expired in the middle of the most horrible torments."

brother of Lopez being a "close prisoners" in three days after she "had expired in the middle of the most horrible torments!"

The Anglo-Brazilian Times, from which I have already quoted, and in the same number, observes: "No preparations have been made for sending back any Brazilian troops, and it is certain they will not be diminished till further results are obtained." And perhaps another contingency noted in The Buenos Ayres Staudard of January 17 may explain what is meant by "further results." We are told in the lastmentioned paper, with reference to the visit of Senor Bedoya (one of the Provisional Government), to obtain a loan, that "the Paraguayan loan has not the slightest chance of being placed in this city; nobody will touch it with a tongs. It is said that, according to agreement with Brazil on the formation of the Provisional Government, the power to raise loans was reserved. Señor Paranhos is said to have assured the Provisional Government that in case Bedoya could not succeed in Buenos Ayres Brazil would send the money required." The final six words your correspondent takes the liberty to interpret as the last nail in the coffin of Paraguay, driven in, and well clinched down by the Talleyrand of Rio Janeiro.

SUFFERING AND CRIME—CUTTING OFF LOPEZ

SUFFERING AND CRIME - CUTTING OFF LOPEZ

AGAIN. Asuncion, Feb. 20 .- What a curious medley of contingencies, to be sure, we have in this city at the present time! Only a few weeks back, the official organ, La Regeneracion, complained of the nightly orgies, carried on under the term of "dances," being so outrageous in their debauchery that it suggested to the municipality either to prohibit them altogether, or to forbid their occurrence more than once a week. While side by side with this we are told

the corpses of those who have died of hunger during the night. The theater here—an unfinished building -is occupied by more than four hundred womenliberated by Brazilians-bless the mark!-in the most abject state of filth and wretchedmost abject state of filth and wretchedness; the smell is so offensive that no one can pass near it. The corpse of a man who had been strangled was lately found in one corner in a decomposed state. The Paraguayan legion having been dissolved, as the Provisional Government had no means of supporting the men, and the Brazilians having handed over to the police, on the 20th of last month, 160 Paraguayan prisoners, including officers, taken in recent skirmishes, who were at once set at liberty, it is no wonder we find that the surprise of the Brazilian cavalry at River Jejuy is confirmed—the Paraguayans having killed some of the men, taken prisoners of others, and captured all their horses.

While Count d'Eu was at Villa del Rosario, we were told: "Women and children die in groups by the roadside, and the survivors bury them, marking the places with wooden crosses." Another episode of tragedy is thus related from Palmar, a few leagues up the river:

"A how employed in selling lottery tickets was stran-

steps."

If we are to believe the current gossip set forth by our best possible instructors, it appears that the lease of the Paraguayan war is about to be renewed. For, after all the flying to Bolivia, one of the papers of the

12th inst. states:
"The report that Count d'Eu intends leaving Paraguay or a short leave of absence is said to be without founda-ion. H. R. H. is believed to be quite as determined as the Emperor to hunt Lopez to death, and will not leave he seat of war till his adversary is caught or driven

om the country."
In the same column of the same newspaper we are

"Lopez is believed to have escaped to the upper of the Parama; nothing has been seen or heard of him by the Allies for the last month."

And yet, the day after, the people on 'Change at Buenes Ayres are said to believe that Lopez is now posted at Cerro Corra, and the few remaining Argentine troops have been ordered to the front. The position of Lopez is almost inaccessibly pitched on the mountain hight, with 28 field pieces, and, some say, 2,000 men; the Prince, however, is determined to follow up, and is trying to surround the mountain!

VENEZUELA.

CARACAS BESIEGED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS-A VICTORY BY PRESIDENT MONAGAS.

CARACAS, March 23 .- Fighting has been going on in the environs of this city, and the Government has been unable to defeat the Revolutionists. Gen. Guzman Blanco in now in Valencia with 4,000 men, and is about to advance against this city. The Congress here assembled contemplates bringing the present troubles to a close by submitting them to arbitration. President Monagas has, according to report, won a victory at Pinta over the revolutionists, killing and wounding over 200, and taking many prisoners. The Government lost Gen.

ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS-JAMAICA OPINION OF

PORTO PLATA, March 24 .- On the 10th inst. an outbreak took place in this Province against the Government headed by those opposed to the annexation scheme. The Government succeeded in dispersing them, and has filled the prisons with those suspected of being opposed to the annexation. Among them is Gen. Varou Montalembert, once a strong partisan of President Baez. The Jamaica Morning Journal of the 7th inst., says: We trust that now the American President, Congress, and the people, have set their minds on the acquisition of territory in these waters, they will go about the business with their accustomed energy, and that long ere another decade has passed away, they may be a power in these

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The crew of the schooner Grace Clifton, nh at sea, were resented, and have arrived at Falmouth,

.. The Rev. Charles J. Bowen, pastor of the at Pleasant Congregational Church of Boston, died

....The receipts of grain at Milwaukee for were nearly 20,000,000 bushels, and the shipment 14,000,000 bushels. Charles Hopkins, a carpenter, age 21 ars, committed suicide in Pawtucket, E. I., yesterday, shooting himself.

.The Fenian Congress assembled in Cleve-

.... The Kennebunk (Me.) Academy building, oled by the High and Grammar schools, was de-...The shipments of treasure from San leisce overland to New-York, during the past week, \$408,000, including \$327,000 in coin.

Sixty-eight printers, employed by Mudge Boston, quit work yesterday owing to a disagree with their employers on a scale of prices.

....Lincoln House Block, at Lincoln, Ill. was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with several adjoining buildings. Loss about \$20,000; no insurance. Oliver P. Leland, a graduate of Harvard

in 1854, and recently engaged in the banking s in New-York, died at Waltham, Mass., Saturday. ... Reports have been received at San Fran-isco of a fire in Hayward's Mine, on Sutter Creek, mader Co., Cal. No particulars have yet been received.William S. Lucas, who was in jail in oston, awaiting trial for larceny, hung himself to the Boston, awaiting trial for larceny, hung himself to the grating of his cell yesterday, by means of a handker-chief and towel.

.... The two Mayors of Richmond had a

....Two new three-story buildings fell in Schenectady yesterday, and are a complete wreck. Six or eight men were in the building at the time, one of whom was killed and three injured.

A number of the San Francisco clerks who

...A collision occurred yesterday at St.
Johnsville, on the New-York Central Railroad. A fireman named Sanborn of Schenectady was killed, and an
engineer named Isaac De Clarg and a brakeman named
Leckell were injured. ...Parties in San Francisco have purchased the entire product of the principal quick-liver mine of California for the ensuing two years. The monopoly is more powerful than the previous combination, and there will probably be no reduction in prices.

.... The National banks of Chicago have employed counsel, and will contest the assessment on their stock for State and County taxes, on the ground that they are unequal and excessive, being more than three times as large as other personal property.

.. Senators Sherman and Sprague arrived

Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi has sent a nessage to the Legislature in reference to the public chools, recommending separate schools for the while dud the colored children, and the establishment of a formal school for the education of colored teachers. E. M. Yerger was not heard at Jackson, Miss., yesterday. No reason was assigned. He was on Saturday removed from the City prison to the State prison for safe keeping from a supposed mob; but at the earnest solicitation of his friends he was returned to the City prison.

....A man calling himself Augustus Latter-beck, a Prussian by birth, and halling from Texas, has been denounced as a Masonic swindler by the Masonic Board of Relief of Toledo. He has recently been opera-ting in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and other cities, in all of which he obtained small sums of money of the Masons.

WASHINGTON.

SUMED IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11, 1870. The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting today, resumed the consideration of the Funding bill, and discussed it up to the hour of adjournment without reaching any conclusion. The general feeling among the members of the Committee is not to report it until the Tariff bill is disposed of. It is not likely, therefore, that any decisive action will be taken on the bill until the Tariff bill has passed.

the places with wooden crosses." Another episode of tragedy is thus related from Falmar, a few leagues up the river:

"A boy employed in selling lottery tickets was strangled some days ago at 7 o'clock p. m., in front of the Hotel de la Minute, the object of the assassins being to secure \$150 which he had in his beit. Horrible to relate, his body was left for 48 hours in the street, and during this time was half devoured by the hordes of starving dogs with which the city is infested."

In my last letter, I mentioned to you that the mother of Lopez, reported as having died, with her daughters, in the anguish of most horrible torture to which they had been subjected by her tyrant son, was at some few weeks afterward accredited to be in prison. But The Buenos Agres Standard of Feb.5, published since the letter to which I refer, gives us a new idea of the grotesque combining the horrible." From Paraguay, says your cotemporary:

"The famine in the interior continues to carry off numbers of people. Gen. Gelly y Obes has succeeded Gen Vedia in command of the Argentine forces. About Lizoo Brazilians leave this week for Rio. Gen. Camara has returned, after traversing 100 leagues of the interior. He reports Lope to be still Hogging his mother."

In a subsequent number, the 9th of February, of same paper, we are informed:

"Letters from Paraguay siste that Lopez has again escaped from his reyal pursuer, and has retreated northward, with Madane Lynch, Caballero, and about Lizoo Brazilians, and their wants, which were extreme, have being the hard been supplied. Lopez is said to have pitched nearly all been supplied. Lopez is said to have pitched nearly all been supplied. Lopez is said to have pitched nearly all been supplied. Lopez is said to have pitched nearly all been supplied. Lopez is said to have pitched nearly all been supplied. Lopez is said to have pitched nearly all been supplied instructors, it appears that the lease of the bedieve the current gossip set forth by our best possible instructors, it appears that the Monday next, and the proceedings were especially inter-esting. The Court has three times, in conference, fixed Mr. Justice Miller told him that that was not the statement of the Court, but of the Chief-Justice. The latter being supported in his statement by Justices Nelson and Clifford, Mr. Justice Davis said that such was not his recellection, nor that of two other Justices present; that no record was made of such an order, nor was there any such written agreement between the parties. The Court having considered the matter in conference, the majority thought the recollection of the Chief-Justice could not deprive the Government of its right to have the cases argued. Mr. Justice Davis also administered a rebuke to Mr. Potter for the dippant and disrespectful manner in which he spoke of an order of the Court made after full and due deliberation. Mr. Justice Bradley also said that the statement of the Chief-Justice as to his recollection had been made in conference, and was not considered by the Court sufficient to justify a refusal to hear the cases. Finally, the subject was postponed, in accordance with the request

In the Senate, to-day, an elaborate argument was made by Mr. McDonald of Arkausas, in favor of his bill proposing Government aid to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York. Mr. McDonald claimed that the South was entitled to assistance from the General Government to enable it to recover from the effects of the war, and there were no better means than to establish lines of steamships from her ports to Europe, India, and China, as proposed by this Company. The bill has already been favorably reported by the Committee on Post-Offices, and its passage will be urged by the Southern Senators. A resolution of Mr. Sumner was adopted, looking to some legislation t put an end to the inhumanities and barbarities practiced in the overcrowding of cattle trains coming from the West. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. Considerable opposition was manifested toward it, led by Mr. Sherman and the two Iowa Senators. Mr. Harlan remarked that the land already granted to the Company, by their own published advertisement, was enough to pay the entire expense of construction and equipment, and yet it is proposed to give them enough additional land to make a great empire. Mr. Howell said the railroads now controlled the capital of the country, and it was even whispered that their influence was potential with Legislatures and with members of Congress. Mr. Thurman stated that this grant would cover a belt of country 120 miles wide, running through 200 miles, and that the railroad bills now before Congress proposed to give away 400,000,000 acres of land, a territory greater than that of the thirteen original States. Various motions to adjourn were voted down, and it was soon seen that those who were in favor of the bill had de, termined if possible to dispose of it to-day, knowing that according to the agreement the Georgia bill could not be displaced to-morrow. The opponents of the bill had all the talking to themselves, its friends deigning no reply. When 6 o'clock came, Senators commenced to by scarcely one-third of a full Senate. Finally, the absence of a quorum was discovered, which compelled an adjournment, leaving the bill undisposed of.

In the House to-day a large number of bills and reso, lutions were introduced and referred to Committees. A resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House to the colored people on Wednesday next, for the purpose of holding a meeting celebrating the Ratification of the XVth Amendment, was passed, with a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Committee of the House to make the necessary arrangements. Speaker named Messrs. Cox and Eldredge as two of the Committee, exciting the laughter of the House and galleries. Cox took the matter good naturedly, but Eldredge got very angry. Both gen-tlemen asked to be exensed, but the House refused by a large majority. The resolution granting the use of the Hall was afterward rescinded, it being shown that there was a division among the colored people about the celebration, and that the privilege of the Hall could not be given to one side without giving offense to the other. After the House got through with their half hours' fun at the expense of Cox and Eldredge Mr. Schenck, in order to better secure a quorum of members during the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole, offered a resolution compelling the House to sit until 5 o'clock every day, and have no session on Saturday, reserving that day for Committee ork, and visiting the Departments. The resolution was not agreed to, however. Members saw no necessity for the resolution, as very few of them ever attend the sessions of Saturday. Three hours were spent on the Tariff bill, and three pages disposed of was a great deal of talk on nearly every article under consideration, especially on carpets. No material amendments were made, the Committee of Ways and Means carrying all their points. There is no probability of the

through the Governor of their State.

Mr. Lawrence introduced an important bill to-day, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, for the protection of the free exercise of the elective franchise, which provides that no citizen of the United States shall be required to write, print, or place his name or any ballot, er cause the same to be done, or otherwise do any act by which the name or identity of any person casting any ballot may be ascertained or known, the law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and fixing the penalty for a violation of the provisions of this bill, whether by Judges of Election or any other person, at a fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one month, or subjecion to both punishments, in the discretion of the Court having turisdiction.

port a bill to carry out and enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Its provisions are very stringent, and it impose heavy fines and penalties on all persons who attempt to deprive or prevent persons from voting who are entitled

substitute for the Bingham amendment, which provides for the termination of the services of the present State officers during the present year. It also provides that the election shall be held in November, 1872 the present officers to hold over until that time. His amendment also declares as a fundamental condition that the Constitution shall never be construed to postpone an election for the purpose of continuing persons office in Georgia. The Senator will speak in support of

Dr. Hayes, by request, appeared before the House Appropriation Committee to-day, and made a statement concerning the contemplated explorations of Dr. Hall in the Arctic regions, for which an appropriation of \$100,000 is asked. The Doctor explained very fully the difficul-ties which he and others had encountered in exploring that region, and gave it as his opinion that no person ought to be intrusted with a work so important unless he possessed the requisite scientific knowledge to carry it out successfully. He did not believe that Dr. Hall possessed this knowledge. He entered very fully into the whole question, and gave the Committee a vast amount of important information concerning the peculiar region of country which it is proposed to explore. Dr. Hall was present during the entire session, and, together with the Committee, propounded many questions to Dr. Hayes. Owing to the absence of several members of the Senate Military Committee, to-day, no definite action was reached on the bill reducing the army. The Committee

expect to dispose of this bill at their next meeting. The Conference Committee of the two Houses on the disagreeing amendments of the Deficiency bill have not yet reached any decision. The principal points of difference are in regard to the appropriation for the New-York and Boston Post-Office buildings. It is understood that a compromise will be effected by allowing \$600,000 for the New-York building, instead of \$800,000, and \$300,000 for the one in Boston. These amendments, it is under stood, will be satisfactory to both interests.

George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, returned here to-day from New-York, where he has been engaged in procuring stock and additional engravers to forward the completion of the United States bonds under the provisions of the Funding bill, when it becomes a law. He will issue, on Wednesday next, \$1,000,000 of the new 50-cent notes, at the Treasury Department. This new note bears upon its face a likeness of the late Secretary Stanton. The paper is of the new design, and is said to be proof against counterfeiting.

Gen. Sherman returned here this morning from Philadelphia. He has received dispatches from officers in Tennessee, who report all quiet, and that people generally are attending to their work, and preparing for the planting season. Gen. Sherman announces his opposition to the placing of troops under the orders of Gov. Senter or any other civilian, and says nothing would so soon destroy the efficiency of the army.

The President and the Secretary of War returned this evening. Secretary Boutwell has telegraphed that he will be in Washington to-morrow.

During the past month there has been 5,555 acres of public lands disposed of to actual settlers in Colorado

The Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad reports that during last January and February 5,076 colored men passed over the road going South. This departure from Virginia has been going on for the last six months, and the journals of that State are complaining of the heavy drain upon the working population of

The National Academy of Sciences will hold its annual Spring session in this city during the present week. The neetings for scientific communications take place in Lincoin Hall, commencing to-morrow at noon, and are open to the public. All persons interested in scientific inquiry are invited to attend. The Committee of Arrangements have been informed that papers on the following subjects will be read:

as part of the life system, by Prof. A. Guyjet. On the coming site of Venus and the mode of observing them, by Prof. Simon seconds. On the lignites of Western America, by Prof. Newberry, siderations on the apparent inequalities of the long period in the asiderations on the apparent inequalities of the long period in the on's mean motion, and on the length of the aderial day, by Prof. on Newcomb. Mericliam area measured in connection with the tell States Coast Survey. by Prof. J. S. Hillyard. Other papers i be entered on the arrival of members.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LEGAL TENDER CASES. Washington, April 11 .- Mr. Potter of New-York read to the Supreme Court this afternoon a letter from James M. Carlisle, who is now absent from Washington on professional business, upon the subject of the cases of Denning and Latham against the United States, cases of Denning and Latham against the United States, which were set for argument to-day, and in which he stated that his associate counsel was suffering from severe indisposition. As a further reason why the cases should be postponed, Mr. Potter said that the Attorney-General's brief was filed only on saturday last.

The Attorney-General expressed his surprise at Mr. Carlisle's absence, as that gentleman was present in the court when the motion was made to argue those cases which were still pending, not having been disposed of by the opinion in the other cases involving the legal tender question.

question.

Chief-Justice Chase remarked that as the principle in the cases of Denning and Latham was affected by the decision pronounced by the Court, they were passed over. Associate Justice Nelson made a similar remark. The Attorney-General said he could only bow to the order of the Court.

Associate Justice Miller did not understand that the cases to which reference was made had been passed over

by the Court.

The Chief-Justice observed that it was so directed by the majority of the Beneh.

The Attorney-General said he was not aware of it, as it took place before the commencement of his term of office. There was no record to show that there was any such understanding. He found here those cases standing for argument, and thinking it was of importance to the public he had made the motion for a re-argument. ing for argument, and thinking it was of importance to the public he had made the notion for a re-argument. If the subject involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act was to be reargued at all, the sooner the better it would be for all parties, because there were at this moment great interests pending in connection with contracts made before the passage of the act, and payments in gold or legal tender notes. He had no objection under the chreumstances stated by Mr. Potter to delay the argument for the convenience of counsel, but he desired it be heard during the present term of the Court. He thought any other disposition would be injurious to both public and private interests. Mr. Carlisle, he stated, had on Saturday withdrawn his brief on the legal tender question.

Mr. Potter replied that Mr. Carlisle's engagement elsewhere was prior to any order or understanding as to the rehearing of the argument in those cases, and beside, the other counsel in them was lil. He could not see what inconvenience would result to the public, if the argument should not be heard this year or fifty years hence. Nothing but the abstract question could be heard. The decision already made worked to debtors no injustice. Ninety-nine of a hundred of the debts contracted eight years ago had long since been liquidated. He was at a loss to know how the question was to be settled otherwise than it had been settled by this Court. It was decided by the judges who heard the argument; live against three. Unless some of the judges had changed their minds, he was at a loss to know how the question could otherwise be decided. He saw no reason why argument should be reopened.

Associate-Justice Davis said the only question was whether there should be a continuation of time. The case having been set for a rehearing, three of them—himself and Justices Strong and Swayne—at that end of the bench, would agree that the argument should be postponed until next Monday, but no longer.

Chief-Justice Chase was understood to say that the two cases of Denning and Latham was not argued because the principle they contained was argued in the other similar cases, and it had been his duty to make the announcement.

After further conversation it was formally announced question.

Mr. Potter replied that Mr. Carlisle's engagement

nouncement.

After further conversation it was formally announced the argument was postponed until next Monday.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE CHEYENNES-HOSTILE BANDS STILL ON THE WAR-PATH. CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 11 .- A party of

five Indians this morning came to within a half a mile of Sidney Station, and shot and dangerously wounded John Moran, a herder. The citizens and soldiers drove the Indians away, but a large number were encamped on the adjacent bluffs. From the peculiar shape of the arrows scattered around it is thought that they were Cheyennes.

THE TURF.

KINGCRAFT THE FAVORITE FOR THE DERBY. LONDON, April 11.—The favorite in the bet-ing at present for the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas taces, is Lord Falmouth's Kingeraft. Macgregor, Sun-hine, Sunlight, Camel, and Astair are also strongly

NEW-ORLEANS RACES. NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—This was the sixth and last day of the Spring meeting of the Metairie Joekey Club. The attendance was very large, and the track was in good condition. The mile-heat race for beaten horses for a purse of \$500,\$100 to the second horse, was won by

ohn McDonald... J. Ryerson's b. g. Lancer, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam by imp.

iks follows:

Richards & Kilgonr's h. m. Carrie Atherton, 5 yrs., by Lexington.

dam Glycers by imp. Sovereign

G. B. Ryerson's c. g. Colonel Roberts, 3 yrs., by Rogers, dam by
the Colonel

W. H. Chappell's h. King Tom, 5 yrs., by Lexington, dam Toha
by imp. Tortshire

5 4 3 orashire spaon's br. m. Lobelia, 6 yrs., by Bonnie Scotland, dan

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SIXTH DAY.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARY OLIVER, JOHN E. PLINT, SYLVESTER S. MANGAM, WM. J. M'GRATH. JOHN BILLINGS, JOSEPH O'BRIEN, AND OTHERS.

The interest manifested in the McFarland trial apparently increases with each day's proceedings, the crowd yesterday being larger than on any previous day. The Court met in the General Session Court-room, but as that room will be required to-day for the regular session of the Court a change was made to the Oyer and Terminer Court-room in the new Court-House. The erowd outside, learning of the intended change, secured all the eligible seats and the late comers fared in differently.

Mr. McFarland was present at an early hour, and was, as usual, accompanied by his little boy, Percey. The Court was opened at 11:30, with Recorder Hackets

on the bench.

The first witness called was Mrs. Mary Oliver, a daughter of Francis McFarland. She was examined by

Mr. Gerry, and testified as follows: I reside in Philadelphia, and am a daughter of Francis McFarland, deceased; he was a cousin of the prisoner; my father died on the 18th of September, 1847, at 51 p. m.;

he was 46 years, 8 months and 22 days old. Q. Previous to his death, how long was your father ill! A. Eighteen months.

Q. You were a young lady at that time ! A. Seventeen Q. Did the disorder come on rapidly of which he died !

A. It commenced about two years before he died. Q. Now, tell the jury, if you please, how that disorder began, how it progressed, and how it ended! A. He

commenced to be very simple at one time; he was very desperate after that. Q. Did he attempt violence with any one ! A. No one but himself; he tried to strangle himself; his spirits were very depressed at that time, and he attempted

Q. Was that previous to his admission to the Asylum A. Before we sent him there; we sent him there be cause we could not manage him. Q. Who resided in the house ! A. Only my mother and

twice to commit suicide.

Q. Do you remember who attended him ! A. Dr. Jas. R. Wood and Dr. Hasson.

Q. Did you accompany him to the Lunatic Asylum! A. Q. Do you remember seeing him after he was in the Q. Was he violent when you saw him then? A. He

Q. Do you remember how long he remained there! A. I think about two months. Q. You took him from there, then, at the expiration of the couple of months! A. After he got helpless from

paralysis we took him away,
Q. Do you know at the time he came out of the Asylum how long he continued before he died! A. A short time.
Q. Do you remember watching him during his last hours! A. Yes, Sir; he was violent, and kept biting his flesh and gnawing his shoulders.

you know of the existence of any trouble that he had! A. Loss of money, which made him nervous and ex-Q. Do you know whether before the attack he was troubled in any manner with the loss of sleep ! A. Yes,

Q. Now, previous to the coming on of this attack, did

Q. That was one of the first symptoms you noticed, then, of the coming on of the violence † A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you observe previous to the attack any poculiar contraction about the mouth ? A. Several times he could not speak at all. We could not understand him. At

times he was rational. Cross-examined by Judge Garvin-Q. Do you recollect what your father's business was ! A. A tailor.
Q. How long did he continue to work after you saw

these symptoms ! A. He gave up his business entirely. Q. Will you state how long it was he remained in the asylum ? A. For two months.

Q. How long after he was first taken did you discover these symptoms before he was sent to the asylum ! A. It was some time; about a year, I think. Q. Do you remember any physician he was under, in

the asylum * A. No, Sir.

Redirect examination by Mr. Gerry-Q. At the time he Medirect examination by Mr. Gerry—Q. At the time he went to the asylum, where did he live † A. In Main-st., Brooklyn.
Q. When did you first see the defendant, Daniel McFarland. A. Twenty years ago.
Q. Did you know him before your father died † A. Yes, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN E. FLINT. Mr. John E. Flint, a clerk, employed at the Westminster Hotel, was then called and examined by Mr. Gerry:

I was employed at the Westminster Hotel on the 25th of November last, and am employed there now; I re. in, and what you observed him do after he was there

A. About \$1 o'clock he came in and registered his name he sat down several times and went toward the door, at finally another gentleman came in, and they went up a room.

Q. Did you observe whether his manner was calm or excited? A. Excited.

Q. Did it attract your attention at the time? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Where were you at the time! A. I was reading.
Q. Did he walk up and down slowly or rapidly! A. He went to the door and out, and came in three or four times.
Q. How long did he read the newspapers! A. Not five

Q. Did you have any conversation with him on his ask-

Q. Had you ever seen an arrangement of the Q. How long after he first came in before his friend came and they went up together! A. About an hour or an hour and a half.

Q. About what time of the evening was it that they went up to the room together! A. About 24 or 10

Q. That would make it about 71 that he came in ! A. No. Sir; about 8].
Q. When he came in did he walk in like any other man!
A. Yes, Sir.

A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Anybody with him ! A. No, Sir; he was alone!
Q. Had he never been there before! A. No, Sir.
Q. Were any other persons standing about when he came in. A. There was another gentleman in the office.
Q. Have you seen that gentleman since! A. No, Sir.
Re-direct examination—By Mr. Gerry—Q. How do you fix the time that he first came there! A. By my memory.
Q. What time had you taken supper that evening! A.
Five o'clock.
Q. How how seen

Q. How long was it after that! A. About two or three hours.
Q. Now about what time was it that he went up to his room! A. I do not remember.
Q. Who went up to his room! A. The elerk, Mr. O'Brien,

Q. Did you see him have any conversation with Mr O'Brien! A. Only when he asked for the room. TESTIMONY OF SYLVESTER S. MANGAM. The next witness called was Mr. Sylvester S. Mangan

who was examined by Mr. Graham.

Q. On the 25th of November, 1869, what was your business! A. I was proprietor of the Corn Exchange Mills, No. 233 East Twenty-fifth-st., near Avenue A.

Q. Did you see the defendant on that day ! A. On that Q. Did you see the defendant on that day? A. On that day or about that day; I could not swear to the day extend that the time, but I have since learned that it was.

Q. Was it on Evacuation Day that you saw him! A. I could not say.

Q. Do you remember reading an account of the shooting of Mr. Richardson! A. I do.

Q. Was it the day before you read that account! A. It was some two or three days before.

Q. Do you remember what day and week it was! A. I do not, Sir.

Q. whether it was limited as your place! He did about 10 or 11 o'clock, I think; when he came into the effice I was writing; he said, I came to see about the assessments; I said, you will get your information at 33 Broad-st., but he was not satisfied with that; he had a wild, haggard appearance, as though he was lusane or drunk.

Q. Would you state that he was not in liquort A. I would.

would.
Q. Did you smell any liquor in his breath! A. No, Sir.
Q. Did he tell you who he was! A. He said he was in
the assessment business.
Q. Did he say that he came there on business connected
with his office! Yes, Sir.
Q. Was your establishment in his district! A. He said
it was.
Q. Did your stablishment in his district! A. He said

of Did you treat him with any attention at all † A. Not much Sir, because I thought he was crazy or drunk.

Q. Was there anything in his manner that would show whether he was drunk! A. My judgment was that he

was an insane man.
Q. How long was he there! A. About 20 minutes.
Q. Was not this the day before you read this account of
the shooting in the newspapers! A. No. Siz.
Q. Have you any way of going back to the precise
date! A. I have not.
Q. Have you seen him from that day to this! A. No.
Sir.

Q. You cannot recollect the exact language he made

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL-POSTPONEMENT OF THE ARGUMENTS ON THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION-LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS - THE TARIFF BILL-ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT-THE GEORGIA BILL TO BE RE-

The Supreme Court to-day again postponed the time for hearing the arguments in the legal-tender cases until

bill being disposed of before the 1st of May. Colored persons in the various States are already send ing complaints to Congress that they have not been alowed to vote in town elections since the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified. They say the reason generally assigned by the officers who conduct the elections is that they take an oath to obey the State laws relating to suffrage; that, although these are rendered nugatory by mendment, they have no official notice of the fact

to the elective franchise under that amendment.

The consideration of the Georgia bill will be resumed in

Time-7:361, 7:401, 7:56